

BOSTON RECORDER.

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No. 32.—VOL. VIII.

MISCELLANY.

REMARKS OF A TRAVELLER.
Extracts from the Journal of a Southern Traveller,
in New-England.—Continued.

Boston, July 1823.

I am glad of an opportunity of addressing you once more from the land of the pilgrims. The fathers of New England may very well be so called. For it may truly be said of them, that they departed from their kindred and country, not knowing whither they went. They were a bold and a brave people, and their posterity do well to cherish their memory. Once in three years the landing of the pilgrims on the rock at Plymouth is celebrated in an appropriate manner. I have lately read with very deep interest an oration delivered on an occasion of this sort by Mr. Webster. It is indeed a noble production. And if it may be regarded as our tobacco merchants say, as a fair sample of what is generally delivered at these anniversaries, I can well conceive that they must have a powerful influence on the intellectual character, and many of the finest feelings of these people. I doubt, however, whether their orators, in general, are able to do what this speaker has done. But this is the only specimen which I have seen.

And this reminds me, that just as I was leaving home, I received an invitation to attend a celebration of the landing of the father of Virginia, Capt. John Smith, at old Jamestown. I should like much to hear how that thing was conducted. Certainly there is nothing in the scene now presented at that place of an exalted or elevating character. The moulder tombstones beset with briars, and the shattered fragment of the old stele can afford no inspirations but those of melancholy. Nevertheless, I should like exceedingly to hear that some Virginian of suitable talents and acquirements has been employed on this occasion to portray the noble character of Smith, and awaken a pure and lofty spirit like his in the bosoms of the young men of our state. If the thing has been made mere affair of eating, drinking and dancing with a school-boy's oration annexed, it is ridiculous.—Otherwise it may be highly beneficial. And here, I cannot but remark that the people of our state are strangely negligent of even the most remarkable events in their history. They have erected a statue of Washington, and procured a bust of Fayette—and this is all! The adventures of our early settlers; their contests with the Indians; and all the labours of those who founded this commonwealth, are unregarded by the mass of the people. There is no association of traditions handed down by our forefathers, with the places where the events happened; but every thing of this kind is passing rapidly into oblivion. Instead of looking back, and connecting the present with the past, and associating objects now before us with the remembrance of our venerated ancestors, who regard Virginia as the place where we happened to be born, and where we shall live until we go to Alabama or Missouri. The reason is, we have few school-houses, Academies, Churches, and other permanent institutions, which we regard with fond youthful remembrance; and to which we look as the places where our children will receive the richest benefits, which can be conferred on them. Hence, whenever there such a failure of crops as produces a temporary pressure, hundreds, who have no idea associated with the country, but that of its being a place where they expect to get a living, move off to the West. They go to the frontier settlements to procure good land. And if the means of intellectual and moral instruction are scanty, and hard to be procured, it is even so in the country which they have left. We want PERMANENT INSTITUTIONS, which will connect past, present, and future generations; and will make our citizens feel that forsaking them, is giving up their greatest advantages, and leaving objects of fond love.

In regard to the particulars mentioned, the New-Englanders are just the reverse of our people. The current of tradition is very strong here. Almost any person, with whom the traveller chance to meet, can point out the place in the neighbourhood, where an event of importance, or of unusual character happened, and tell the particulars of the story with sufficient minuteness. Only turn over Dwight's travels in New-England, and see what a mass of tradition he has collected and embodied. That work, while it strongly exhibits the trait of character under consideration, will perhaps do more than any book that has ever been written, to strengthen the attachment of the natives to New-England. It will give permanence to many interesting traditions, and new force to local associations.

But I had no thought of dissertationing in this way when I began this letter. My design was to make some desultory observations on the peculiarities of character that present themselves to such an observer as I am among the people in this section of the country. I have just mentioned one point of difference between them and the Southerns. Another remark which I have often made is that the New-Englanders are a persevering, not to say pertinacious people. What they undertake, they are pretty sure to accomplish. And if they once take it into their heads to engage in any design, it is not an easy thing to put them from it. While you are producing what you think victorious arguments against the prosecution of a proposed plan, and imagine that you have succeeded in convincing them, they are all the time mustering reasons why they must persevere.

New-York, July—1822.

I took my departure from Boston suddenly; and before I could bring my letter to a close, I however have but little to add. In coming to this place, I took the route by Providence. At that place, I stopped for the night, and had an opportunity of looking at the exterior of Brown University. This is a flourishing literary institution. I do not know, however, that it calls, in this place, for any particular notice. Only I must mention that an instance of munificent liberality is afforded here, like some of those which I have heretofore mentioned. A large college edifice is now being erected at the sole expense of a single individual. The building, it is understood, will cost \$30,000. The individual, who has made this splendid gift to the literature of his state is understood to be the Hon. Nicholas Brown of Providence. He has distinguished himself by his liberality in former times, and Rhode-Island has reason to rejoice in him as a benefactor. When will such a spirit be awaked to the South? It is true that few among us have the ability to distinguish themselves. But still, much more might be done than has yet been done by individuals for the public benefit.

Providence is a handsome place, adorned with a number of very good looking churches. But my stay was so short that I could learn few particulars worth communicating. It was there that we took the steamboat for New-York. A momentary stop was made at Newport, just long enough for me to look with admiration at the most beautiful harbour that I have ever seen. I then took leave of New-England, with feelings of regret. For I have never yet made a more pleasant excursion, nor met with kinder people in any of my travels.

The following anecdote may deserve a place here. A young clergyman of decidedly orthodox sentiments, having been employed as an agent for some charitable institution, called on a wealthy Unitarian. The gentleman took it for granted that the clergyman was of his party; but having been, as is supposed, a good deal teased lately, with applications of this sort, he was in not quite so liberal a humour as common; and replied somewhat provingly, "I think that we have given enough already, to cram our sentiments down the throats of Southern folks."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1823.

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or \$2.50 a year, if paid in advance. 11th copy gratis.

From the National Intelligencer.

American Colonization Society.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, urged by the most powerful motives of religion and humanity, appeal to a general public in behalf of their great design.

Six years have elapsed since the institution of their Society; and, though want of funds has prevented very vigorous and extensive exertions, though sad occurrences have obstructed its operations, it has advanced; gathered strength in its progress; been instructed by misfortune; and aided by Heaven, has demonstrated the practicability of its plans, and confirmed the hope, early entertained that its efforts, if well sustained would be succeeded by splendid and sublime results.

Whether these efforts shall be thus sustained, it remains with this enlightened community to decide.

The territory purchased in Africa, appears to have been judiciously selected, and it is believed combines a greater number of advantages for a colonial establishment, than any other situation on the Coast. Elevated and open to the sea, with a harbour to be easily rendered excellent; fertile, and well watered; intersected by the Montesado River, extending several hundred miles into the interior; bordered by tribes comparatively, mild in character; it promises to the settlers every facility for the attainment of their objects.

The number now at the Colony, including the sixty who recently took passage in the brig Oswego, probably amounts to one hundred and ninety. The African tribes in that neighbourhood are neither ferocious nor brave; and the recent contest in which their combined forces (amounting at one time to fifteen hundred) attempted to exterminate our Colony, nobly defended by its thirty men, proves anything rather than the difficulty of maintaining a stand against their power.

It proves, indeed, that the natives of Africa, like most uncivilized men, are treacherous; that incited by the slave-traders and the hope of plunder, they will not hesitate to murder the defenceless, and that a colony, if it survives at all, must live not by their favour, but by its own strength. It proves that our settlement commenced at the expense of so much time, and money and suffering, may perish—but only through neglect. And shall this Colony be abandoned?

The Board believe it impossible that their earliest friends who have watched all the movements of their Society with the deepest concern implored for it the favour of God; rejoiced to see it living, amid misfortunes, and acquiring confidence in its march; will refuse their aid at this crisis when the question is, shall all past exertion be lost through present inactivity, or shall an immediate and powerful effort render permanent the foundations of a work which, completed, shall prove an honour to our country, an inestimable advantage to Africa, a magnificent contribution to the light, freedom, and happiness of the world?

That the resources and strength of the Colony should be immediately augmented, appears to the Board to be indispensable: and most earnestly do they solicit their countrymen to furnish them with the means of performing it. The Colonists, increased to double their present number, supplied with implements of husbandry, and (for a few mouths) with the means of subsistence, will, it is believed, never afterwards require pecuniary aid; but perfectly secure from hostile violence, may engage with a moral certainty of success, in peaceful and profitable employments for life. The immediate object of the Board, then, is to give stability to their establishment in Africa, and it is half of that establishment that they now make their appeal.

It is their determination, should the charities of the public equal their expectations, to send several vessels, to the African coast in the ensuing fall, and to adopt and execute without delay, such other measures as may contribute to the strength and prosperity of the colony.

What mind, susceptible of benevolent feeling, or even of common sympathy, can reflect without pain, upon the dangers privations and warfare, endured for many months past by the little band at Cape Montesado? Widely separated from the civilized world; surrounded by barbarous foes; suffering the untiring influence of a tropical climate; destitute of the comforts, of the necessities of life; in the daily expectation of death; no defence but their courage, no protection but God, they have stood with unbroken energy, and deserved for their conduct high commendation and a cherished regard.

The Board have not heard with insensibility, of the trials of these men, nor wanted the disposition to relieve them. They have not possessed the means. But, though retarded in their efforts by the diminution of funds, they have recently rejoined in the departure of the brig Oswego, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions, and having on board a reinforcement of more than sixty colonists.

The Board are happy to state, that since the foregoing part of this Address was written, communications have been received from Africa, of a highly interesting and encouraging character.—Health and harmony now prevail in the Colony; hostilities with the natives have terminated. The children who were taken captive on the 11th of November have been voluntarily restored, and the settlement is greatly improved. The condition of the Colony, previous to the arrival of the Cyane upon the coast, though rendered more tolerable by the exertions of the Agent and people, assisted by an officer and several sailors from an English vessel, was indeed distressing; and the noble services of Captain Spence and his generous crew, cannot be too highly appreciated.—This officer, when informed of the suffering of the Colony, immediately repaired to Sierra Leone, fitted out for sea the schooner Augusta, belonging to the United States, and to the great joy of the Colonists, arrived at Montesado on the 27th of March, where he offered to the Colony every aid in his power. Captain Spence, though the cruise of the Cyane had been already protracted, in an unhealthy climate, resolved without hesitation, to remain so long on the coast as should be necessary to prepare the Colony for the approaching rains, and to strengthen it against any future attacks. He completed a suitable house for the Agent, and erected a tower of strong mason work, which it is believed, will prove a safe defence against the barbarians. Having nearly accomplished his design, the benevolent and efficient exertions of this officer were interrupted by the sickness of his crew, increased no doubt, by their exertions under the burning sun of that climate; and he was compelled to leave the Colony on

the 21st of April. Several extracts from the letters of the Agent of the Society, will be found in the Appendix. "It is too obvious," he remarks, in one of them, "to require repetition, that what your Colony now wants, is a strong reinforcement of orderly and efficient emigrants."

Having exhausted their resources, the Board can look for the power of future exertion only to the liberality of a great, humane and Christian nation. They appeal to the several auxiliary institutions, and to all their friends with confidence; for they have experienced, even in times of deep discouragement, their vigorous exertion. They appeal to their countrymen in general with high hopes, because the possibility of effecting their design is no longer problematical, while its bon-vivance & its greatness admit of no question. The obstacles deemed insurmountable have been overcome—the things thought impossible have been accomplished. Standing on an eminence which it was said they could not reach, the Board see before them an extensive prospect, fair as the morning spread upon the mountains—the land of promise to degraded thousands—the rich inheritance which God has given to tribes who have droned deep of the waters of affliction labored and wept in a land of strangers. Shall they not maintain their station or rather shall they not advance and possess the land?

In conclusion, may not the Board be permitted to ask—How shall this great nation, so favoured, free, and happy, which God has delivered by his own right arm, and exalted as a light and example to the world, exhibit, in an equal manner, the strength of its gratitude, the consistency of its principles, the purity of its justice, or the power of its benevolence, as by engaging at once, & with energy, in an enterprise, which, while it relieves our country from an immense evil, shall extend the empire of liberty and truth, terminate the worst of traffics, rescue from present and future ruin a miserable race, and confer upon them, their descendants, and upon the unenlightened population of a mighty continent, knowledge, civilization, dignity, all the blessings & hopes of a Christian people?

Signed by the acting Committee. J. Mason, W. Jones, F. S. Key, E. B. Caldwell, James Laurie.

N. B. It is hoped that such auxiliary institutions as may have funds in their possession, and such benevolent individuals as may wish to aid the cause of Colonization, will transmit their donations immediately to RICHARD SMITH, Esq. Washington, Treasurer of the Society.

SACRED MUSIC.

For the Boston Recorder.

Mr. WILLIS,—I noticed in the Recorder of July 5th, a "Query" respecting the proper manner of performing Church Music.—Hoping the subject would be taken up by some more able pen, I have delayed to attempt it myself. It is a subject, however, which calls for more notice from the Christian world than it has received, and for the neglect of which, I fear many must render a sorrowful account at the bar of Judgment. If the following suggestions meet with your approbation, please to insert them in your valuable paper.

Yours, &c. J. S.

It should be the object of sacred music, to call home wandering thoughts, to settle and prepare the mind for hearing divine truth, and to elevate and enliven the devotional feelings of the heart.

Whatever has a contrary tendency, whether it be in the music itself, or the manner of performance, should be reproached by every Christian. Reasonable, and scriptural as is this sentiment, a very different notion prevails in the practice of a great part of our congregations. Singing is considered a kind of interlude to the more grave exercises of the house of God; to occupy the time necessarily intervening, or relieve the mind from too great a burden of seriousness. Any thing which answers this purpose, satisfies the majority of most worshiping assemblies. Now the only remedy for this false notion is, to introduce such music, and perform it in such manner, that the proper effect of sacred music may be produced. It is a pleasant reflection, that the flood of insipid musical composition which has deluged our country, and vitiated the public taste, is fast subsiding, and music of intrinsic merit is gaining attention.

Confident of a complete change which talents and piety are already enlisted to produce, I shall forbear to discuss the merits of different kinds of music, and only suggest a few things relative to performance.

We may here inquire, what are some of the qualifications necessary for singers, that the object of music may be obtained?—Persons in the least degree acquainted with music, readily perceive the propriety and importance of a careful attention to pronunciation, intonation, pause & time. A defect here, inevitably prevents any right effect, tortures the feelings & produces wrong impressions. The necessity of attention to these points, is more readily perceived than the importance of expression. This is a point exceedingly neglected in our churches.

Difficult, indeed, to acquire, but the life and soul of music. It is not possible to describe exactly what we mean by expression on account of its great variety. Every sentiment, and affection has its peculiar expression; and that person only, can do justice to what is sung, who enters into the subject with his whole heart, making it the expression of his own feelings. Every passion and emotion, properly represented, will excite corresponding ones in the hearers. A deficiency in proper expression cannot be stoned for by any other excellence.

Let us suppose a public speaker to deliver his discourse from beginning to end in the same unvaried tone, disregarding accent, pause and emphasis—each word might be spoken distinctly, and his discourse might be as pure as the sermons of Dr. Blair, which were eighteen times copied by his own hand, yet we cannot drive from our imagination, a pained, or sleeping audience.—The effects of monotonous singing are no less deleterious.

The pronunciation may be distinct, and every note sounded with exactness as to tone and time, but the Christian is not assisted in his devotions. Injudicious expression is equally injurious.—Should a choir sing, in a hoarse full tone, the words, "Shew pity Lord, O Lord forgive" &c., or in a soft affective style; "He shakes the heavens with loud alarms," &c., or should they perform with equal tone and unvaried movement; "He dies! the heavens in mourning stood!—He rises; and appears a God," &c.—What audience would not be struck with the strange improbity—would not shudder at so near an approach to profanity?

Now to prevent these, and many such evils, too numerous to particularize; and to secure the vastly important effects of sacred music, every leader should be a man of musical science as well as practice—able himself to give the proper expression, and to govern, by his musical eloquence, those who accompany him. But the immortal Haydn himself could not effect this where those who perform neglect to harmonize their voices by practicing together, and place themselves under the most unfavorable circumstances to do it in church. The custom which prevails in the western and southern churches, of considering the choir to consist of the whole congregation, and in-

[New York Observer.]

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.
Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society for July, 1823.

Essex Auxiliary Education Society, First Parish in Ipswich, \$18 50; Contribution in First Parish, do. 22 04; do. South Parish, do. 13 53; Contribution in Rev. Mr. Oliphant's Society in Beverly at the annual meeting of the Society, 26 07, \$30 13
Friend—a Mechanic, 2 00
Falmouth, Mass. Fem. Aux. Edu. Society, 27 08
Friend to Zion, by N. Willis, 5 Vests, Avails of yarn sold by Miss Farrar, 14 34
Rev. E. Porter, D. D. Andover, Mass. 50 00
Rev. L. Woods, D. D. do. do. 50 00
Friend in Maine, by J. H. Parker, 20 00
Ladies in Blandford, Mass. 16 00
A. Ames, Marshfield, do. 2 00
Congregational Church, Cornish, N. H. 5 00
Fem. Literary and Char. Society, Spencer, Mass., box clothing, valued at \$42 50.
Beneficial Society, Chilmark, Mass. 3 45
Dr. Elias Cornelius, N. Y. State (Legacy) 100 00
Liberty Co. Fem. Cent. Socy. Georgia, 93 25
as pr. letter from E. Coppe, Esq. Savannah, 24

[Life Subscriptions.]

James Legare, Esq. John Island, S. C. 100 00
Rev. Walter Lyon, from the Abington, Ct. Cent. Society, 40 00
Rev. Charles S. Robinson, from the Female Benev. Society St. Charles, Missouri, 40 00

A. P. Cleveland, Treasurer, No. 10, Merchants Row, Boston, \$643 24

[Western University of Pennsylvania.]—The first Commencement in the Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, was held on the 4th ult. The class who had completed their course of study consisted of three, on each of whom was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts. We understand all of them intend studying for the ministry. The instruction in this institution is given by three of the Clergymen of Pittsburg, viz. the Rev. Dr. Bruce, Principal, the Rev. Mr. Black, Professor of Languages, and the Rev. Mr. M'Elroy, Professor of Rhetoric. The number of undergraduates is 12 or 15; and there is connected with the University a very respectable grammar school.

[New York Observer.]

School Teachers.—There are three things in particular, which a school teacher must not be without,—good sense, activity, and piety. Without the first, he will mislead others, without the second, he will neglect them, and without the third, though he may civilize, he will never Christianize them.—*Hannah Moore.*

Good Seed.—The good done in schools, should be considered not as fruit, but seed. For how can we calculate the number who may be better trained for heaven, by those very children, we are going to teach, when they themselves shall become parents, and you and I are over and forgotten.—*Ed.*

Missionary Intelligence.

Condensed for the Boston Recorder, from the Missionary Herald for August.

CEYLON MISSION.

PANDITERIPO.

Journal of Dr. Scudder.

Jan. 20, 1821. Preached three times to day on the subject of idolatry. At Matherkel I began my discourse by telling the people, that I saw many cocoanuts on my way, and asked them if they worshipped cocoanuts. They answered in the negative: to worship cocoanuts was folly. I asked them, why they worshipped pieces of wood or stone. A man, who formerly opposed me, hung down his head, and could make no reply. Another pleaded custom as a reason for their worship.

In June, Dr. Scudder in company with Mr. Koch and three of the boys under his care, (Griffin, Gautier and Willis) made a tour of several days in the vicinity of Panditeripo—visited Coopay, Poctoer, Point Pedro, Warrenie, Eledoematal, Mogomale and Catchay; and distributed 332 Scripture Extracts together with about 550 tracts. Dr. S. was treated very kindly by most of the natives—and with two exceptions, they refused compensation for the little comforts with which they supplied him.

The Catholics.

Sept. 17. I feel great encouragement to labor among the Catholics. I went yesterday to the house of a young Catholic at Chilalooe, who had previously been very attentive to what I had said to him. I took the first part of the New Testament with me, and had the 19th chapter of John read to him. He afterwards followed me from place to place, and was joined by another young man, who also was attentive to what I said. One of them asked, whether a person who went to hell, could not get out after ten years. I have lately had some Scripture extracts written upon the oil, and send out my boys to read them to the Catholics. These extracts are taken from three of the Evangelists, and give a particular description of the sufferings and death of Christ.

During this month Dr. S. visited the Islands of Caradive and Uvuratu. In the latter island the cholera has lately raged, and among its victims were two Catholics who had heard the gospel from Dr. S.;—in regard to one of them, he says, "I am not without hope that he has gone to a better world." This hope was justified by his conversation with his nephew on his death bed, relative to the instructions he had received from Dr. S.—Many of the Catholics here, listened with apparent anxiety to the instructions of Mr. Koch. Tracts and Scripture Extracts were received with thankfulness, and with promises of reading them attentively.—Dr. S. gratefully notices also in his journal the resolution of the Jaffnapatam Bible Society, to procure the printing of 4000 copies of the Gospel of St. Luke; and the prospect of having 24,000 Scripture Extracts published by the Colombo Bible Society. Three Bible Associations are now formed among the natives—one at Mal-lagum, one at Jaffnapatam, and one at Ponnoreen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LETTER FROM THE MISSION TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

[We received the letter from which the following extract is made, just in time for a place in this number. It is dated Honeruru, Jan. 11, 1823.]

We are happy to learn that so great a proportion of the number to be sent to us, are destined to preach, as the field is now much more widely open for that kind of labor, than it has at any period appeared to be. The king, two days since, in a communication to the mission written by his own hand, and sent in at the public examination of the school, expressed sincerely his desire, that all the chiefs of all these islands, might listen to the words of the preachers, learn the will of Jesus Christ, and be saved by him.—You will not understand this declaration of the king as a profession of cordial faith in Christ, or of love to his cause; but simply his approbation of our design to preach, and a wish that his chiefs may attend to what we may say, in order to make the experiment whether they can obtain the benefit we propose. But even this we regard as a very desirable advance made by the king, at the very time he and we are expecting soon a large reinforcement of the mission; and as we know of no direct opposition on the part of any chief, but rather a general desire, certainly among the principal chiefs, to be instructed, we consider the way fairly open for the teachers in the reinforcement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

Since our last letter, Taumauri and Kahumanu, have returned from Taiwai, and continue their attention to instruction. Taumauri left orders for a school to be collected at Hanapepe, under Mr. Ruggles' instruction, who has with his family removed to that place, expecting one of the recruits soon to join him there.

Brother Whitney writes that he expects soon to have the superintendence of a school of 50 pupils at Waimea, under the particular patronage of the present superintendent of Taiwai.

On the 9th inst. we had an examination of our schools at this place, which now comprise more than 200 pupils, most of whom appeared in decent order at the chapel, with a good number of spectators. Mr. Thurston conducted the examination which was in our view, more flattering than any former one. Not less than 12 chiefs attended.—The king's brother, Kasikioule, and his sisters, Nabiensene and Opia, one of the wives of the late king, with her present husband, Laanui, bore an interesting part of the examination. Nor was the king's copy book, with its fair, neat pages, and his communication before alluded to, which was read to the assembly, less interesting. The assistant teachers five in number, appeared at the head of their respective schools, and assisted at the examination. The queen recited about half of Watt's catechism. Kahuhu read with fluency a passage from the Bible. Two others presented their first essays in composition, and Nahii handed in a declaration, written by his own hand, containing four words—"Aroka au ia Jehovah." I love the Lord. Opia exhibited fair hand writing, and so did many others. Honori gave an address to the pupils, and Mr. Thurston closed the exercises with prayer.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

MAYHEW.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. KINGSBURY.

Council Ground, Mingo Mo-sha-la-tub-be's,

May 10, 1823.

Dear Sir,—I am here attending a council, which has been called to inquire into some idle, slanderous, and wicked reports, which have been put in circulation relative to the missionaries, the chief, and Capt. Folsom. Satan is making a great effort to oppose the progress of light and truth. I trust we feel humble and submissive, and a holy confidence in God that all things will work together for the furtherance of his glorious cause. We need your prayers, dear sir, and the prayers of all God's people, that we may give no just occasion of offence, and that we may abound more and more in the work of love, even though we be loved the less for our labors.

Extracts from the Journal at Mayhew.

Nov. 7, 1822. Mr. Kingsbury held a talk with Mingo, Push-a-mah-la-haw, and the captains and warriors of the S. E. district. The Mingo requested that Mr. Kingsbury would commence the talk. Mr. K. then stated at length the reasons against placing the school for the district on the Chick-ah-ha, and the reasons for placing it near Mr. Nail's. Most of these are mentioned under date of 23d ult. The Mingo was not satisfied, and made a long talk about his services for the United States, and the claim he thought he had that the school should be near him. At the conclusion, he gave Mr. K. a choice at three places, and said it must be at one of them.

In reply Mr. K. endeavoured to convince him of the improbability of the situations he had spoken of, and that it would be utterly impracticable, with the means we possessed, to comply with his wishes: and that the school must remain, where it is now situated.

The Mingo, after some consultation, said they must then withdraw their appropriation. They were given to understand, that they could not do that, as it was confirmed by treaty. He then said he would consult with his captains further on the subject. But no answer was returned. So the talk ended. Most of the captains and warriors approved satisfied, especially those belonging to the Six Towns, Chickisahha and Huwahnee settlements, which comprise more than three fourths of the population of the whole district.

15. Mr. Kingsbury left Mayhew for Bethel and Eliot. It is expected that Mr. Wright will accompany him from the Pigeon Roost to Bethel, where it is proposed to organize a church on the next Sabbath. At Eliot it is expected a council will be held to settle some difficulties relative to the school there.

21. A church of Christ was organized at Bethel last Sabbath. This was a joyful day to our dear brother and sister Williams, who, for some time, have been deprived of the stated ordinances of the Gospel. The church consists of six persons.

An Affecting Scene.

Dec. 6. In the afternoon, an Indian named Bame, who has had two sons in the school came to take them away. He said he had heard that we did not teach them right, and that many things relative to the school were not as they should be. At first he did not believe the reports, but he had now heard them three times and believed them. He thought they must be true, because two white men had taken their children away. He was a poor black Choctaw and thought it was best to take his away also. Facts and arguments were urged in vain. He was disappointed in meeting with very little.

We went to the school house where an affecting scene was witnessed. We had given to the boys the names of William Jenkins, and Gardner Green. They were affectionate, dutiful children, who loved their school and were beloved by their teacher. When told by their father that they must go home, they wept aloud. For a moment the heart of the father appeared to relent; he seemed half inclined to let them remain. But recovering himself, he endeavored to work on their feelings by other motives. He asked them if they did not care for their mother, who was at home sick. They replied they did not forget their mother, but that they did not wish to leave the school. "You cried when I wished to bring you here," said the father, "and it seems I shall have trouble to get you away." He then commanded them to make ready.

When they were in readiness to depart, we united in prayer, and commended these tender lambs to the care of the great Shepherd, who is able to gather them again from the recesses of the wilderness, and the depths of ignorance, to the place of Christian instruction.

It was affecting to our hearts to see these children thus torn from the school, and hurried back to the abodes of darkness and wretchedness.

8. In the evening Maj. Pitchlynn and Capt. Folsom arrived. At their request the boys were assembled, and after listening to some remarks, the scholars engaged in singing several hymns, which they had committed to memory. A select band, who excelled in this delightful art, performed with so much regularity of movement and harmony of sound, that a stranger could hardly have believed that a few months ago they were taken from habitations, in which no son of Zion was ever heard. Having gone through with the exercises agreeably to the request of our friends, we commended these youthful immortals to him who alone can teach them to sing with the spirit and with the understanding.

Retrospect of a Year.

31. Another year of our probationary existence is drawing to a close. We cannot but recall to mind the various scenes, through which we have passed, since its commencement. He, whose ways are unsearchable, has removed from us a dear fellow-laborer. His sovereign right to do this is not the only reflection that should console us. Painful as has been this affliction, we are assured that even this is designed for our good; and will be made subservient to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

It has been our lot, also, to experience, during the past year, trials which have been not immediately from the hand of God. We have seen some manifesting an unfriendly and ungrateful disposition towards us.

But we are constrained to speak of mercies, as well as of judgments. Our covenant God has bestowed upon us many blessings. We have been supplied, by the pious and benevolent, with the means of carrying forward the work in which we are permitted to labour. We have been encouraged and strengthened, by the arrival of pious and devoted helpers. Many of the children of the surrounding forests have been gathered into our family, are enjoying the benefit of Christian instruction and acquiring the habits of civilized life. Most of us have been preserved, and many of us enjoyed good health, while the shafts of disease and death have been flying thick around us. Finally we are permitted here on this consecrated ground to labor directly for the most benevolent and noble object, that can engage the attention of men or angels. May we ever remember, that the time is short in which our hands will be employed in building this spiritual temple.

PALESTINE MISSION

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MR. TEMPLE.

[From the Journal of Mr. Temple we make some extracts illustrative of the agriculture and of some curiosities, in the island of Malta.]

March 25, 1822. This day visited the Old City, as it is called, distant from Valletta about seven miles. We are informed, that the road to that city passes through the most fertile part of the island. All the land on both sides of the road, was in a high state of cultivation. Luxuriant fields of barley in the milk, of vines beginning to unfold their leaves, of fig trees, almond and olive trees, some covered with blossoms, and others with green foliage; these all together gave a most enchanting loveliness to the whole landscape. This is my first visit into the country. Our company consisted of eight persons. We rode in two carriages, each of them drawn by a single mule, whose master runs at his side, and urges him forward. During our visit at the Old City, we went into the church, built over the grotto, where, as tradition says, St. Paul slept when he was on the island. The church is not a very spacious one, but is held in great veneration. Beneath it is the grotto, in which stands the venerable Apostle in marble statue, as large as life. Formerly the vines was hanging on his hand; but not long ago some foolish person wantonly broke it off. On entering this grotto it is impossible to suppress all emotions of love and reverence.—Will not our Christian friends in Charleston pray for a blessing on these Testaments, on those who have received them, and on those who have distributed them?"

CHOCATW MISSION.
MAYHEW.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Kingsbury.
Council Ground, Mingo Mo-sha-la-tub-be's,
May 10, 1823.

Dear Sir,—I am here attending a council, which has been called to inquire into some idle, slanderous, and wicked reports, which have been put in circulation relative to the missionaries, the chief, and Capt. Folsom. Satan is making a great effort to oppose the progress of light and truth. I trust we feel humble and submissive, and a holy confidence in God that all things will work together for the furtherance of his glorious cause. We need your prayers, dear sir, and the prayers of all God's people, that we may give no just occasion of offence, and that we may abound more and more in the work of love, even though we be loved the less for our labors.

once heard the prayers, and gave rest to the wearied limbs of the Apostle.

From this church we proceeded to the catacombs. These are an immense subterraneous vault cut out of the rock, of which the island is composed. We entered them through a narrow passage, each of our number bearing a lighted wax taper, and following a guide who is acquainted with these dark and silent regions. Different opinions are entertained concerning these immense caverns. Some suppose they were made to be the habitations of the living, in times of danger and war; but others think they were prepared as dormitories for the dead. It is said they extend the whole way from the Old City to Valletta. They are divided into cells much better adapted for the repose of the dead, than for the dwellings of the living. Whatever may have been the purpose, for which they were made, it is certain that they are at present the mansions of the dead; for I saw in them different bones of the human frame, some in a good degree of preservation, and others mouldered almost to dust. In this subterranean world we saw a church, where, without doubt, religious worship has been at some period or other, celebrated according to the forms that prevail in Catholic countries. It is dangerous to lose one's guide in these caverns. Not many years ago, it is said, several young persons had the curiosity to enter without a guide. They entered and were lost in the gloomy labyrinth, and to this day have not been found. This event has led the government to shut up several of the passages, that a similar event may not occur again. We spent about half an hour in traversing these possessions of the dead, and then came back to inhale the pure air and greet the cheering light of that world which was made for the living.

[The tradition runs thus:—There arrived at the Cape, somewhere about the site of Cape Town, "a House of Passage"—this is a literal translation of the Hottentot word, meaning evidently a ship or boat—containing a man and his wife, with two boys and a girl, a bull and cow with three calves, two more bulls and a heifer, a ram and sheep with three lambs, and two other rams & a sheep; and these were the progenitors of all the Hottentots and their cattle. Where they came from my reporters did not know; but I think some conjecture may be formed from the language. The sun and moon have the same appellation in the Hottentot and Hindooostan languages. I possess the Lord's Prayer in the language of Madagascar, and find that "sica" is the word for "our" in both that and the Hottentot. Hence I presume that we must look to the East Indies or the Eastern Archipelago, for the home of the ancestors of the Hottentots.

Besides the colony that came to the Cape, another seems to have arrived somewhere about Pieterberg's or Mossel Bay.

The Boesjemanians are runaway Hottentots.—Their origin is said to be this: that on account of the very great severity with which the Hottentots punished their children for any fault, but particularly for losing their cattle, the children were in the latter instance afraid to return home; and thus a tribe of runaways was formed, whose smaller stature and meaner appearance originated in their hard manner of living, and the difference in their language in their separation from and among the other Hottentot tribes.

We were formerly told that the Hottentots knew nothing of an evil spirit, but they both knew him, and dreaded his influence. Their "T'Geikas," or sorcerers and doctors, were in his service; and it is to be noticed, that these T'Geikas performed the same kind of juggling tricks which are described in Brother Hansel's account of the Nicobar Islands—an additional circumstance by which their origin may be guessed at.

[The library, which was shown us, was small; consisting principally of the writings of the Latin fathers. Greek is not studied by any of them. Almost all the students are preparing to become priests. The other learned professions are not much encouraged here.

[The Old City, in which the college is situated contains between three and four thousand inhabitants.]

Sept. 1. Last Sabbath we opened a Sunday school in our house for the benefit of the English children belonging to our little congregation. We are happy to find among our juvenile pupils, six Maltese children and a little Jewess, together with about thirty English children. We are assisted in this enterprise by the labors of our pious friends. Much difficulty was anticipated in establishing such a school; but we have been most happily disappointed in meeting with very little.

[A letter from Mr. Temple, dated April 25th, states, that they have not only printed in Italian the tracts mentioned at p. 212 of our last number, but also that they have printed editions of the following tracts in Greek; viz. "The Negro Servant," "William Kelly," "Tract on Eternity," "Payson's Address to Mariners," and "Short Prayers for every day in the week." They have also in the press a tract on Redemption. An edition of "The Dairyman's Daughter" had been printed in Greek, and they had just completed another, of 1,000 copies, in Italian. Mr. Temple considers the first cost of these tracts less even than that of the tracts of the American Tract Society.

A letter from Mr. King, dated at Alexandria, January 20, though not giving the latest intelligence from him, contains some interesting facts. The congregations to which he and his brethren preached, varied from six persons to 130. 100 copies of the Bible and parts of the Bible in ten different languages had been sold, and 50 had been given away. The Catholics in the Convent had excommunicated the missionaries and their books—still most of the people are favorable to them, and there is considerable excitement in the city. The French Consul General, Mr. Drovetti, gives them his influence; and prospects of usefulness are encouraging.

LATEST FROM PALESTINE MISSION.

Communicated for the Boston Recorder.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Fisk, to a Lady in Charleston, S. C. Dated on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, March 14, 1823.

"I cannot, in one letter tell you all that you would wish to know about my present situation; but I will tell you what little I can. I wish I could describe to you a scene which passed this morning in Siout, a large town and the capital of Upper Egypt. It was in a chamber about 20 feet long and 10 or 12 wide. Fancy yourself in that chamber. You see one door, of rough boards, which opens upon the flat roof of the house, and one window, without glass, with a wooden grating before it—the room is neither ceiled, plastered nor painted, and the floor is of unburnt bricks, which makes it seem much like the earth itself. You find in the room neither table, chair, bureau, nor any article of furniture whatever, except a mat made of reeds spread on one side of the room, a blanket laid upon it and some pillows placed by the wall to sit against. It is the apartment of the Bishop of Siout. In the corner of the room you see the Bishop himself sitting after the oriental fashion, with no other seat than a mat and a blanket. He is a venerable looking man, 55 years old, a present in feeble health, but with a penetrating eye and an open, manly countenance. He is a tall, well built man, with a long grey beard, and loose oriental robes, but perfectly plain and simple. Before him lie two books, one is a manuscript, the other a treatise on the truth of Christianity which we have just given him. On the floor by his side Mr. Wolf the Jewish Missionary and conversing with him about the distribution of the Scriptures in Egypt and about Church History. You hear the names of Athanasius, Nestorius, Macedonius, and Arius. On the same seat, a little way from them, you see brother King and myself sitting with two Coptic priests, dressed nearly like their Bishop. We are counting the money which they have received for 50 Arabic Testaments that were left in their hands three weeks ago for sale. They have sold the whole and tell us they want more. After allowing them something for their trouble, we receive 200 piastres, (about \$15.) and now are obliged to tell them that we have not a single copy remaining; having sold all that we took with us from Cairo. Then they put the question whether we do not intend coming this way again with the word of God for sale. To this we are only able to say it will be as the Lord directs. The conversation is all in Arabic, the only language in which the Copts are able to converse.

"You will perhaps from this description get some idea of the condition in which we find the Coptic clergy. Their apartments are generally poor, with splendor that the one I have now described. We are often received in apartments, in no respect better, and in many, more uncomfortable, than the negro houses of Carolina. The ignorance of priests and people is just what you might expect in such circumstances. Judge if we can, what satisfaction it must give us to be the instruments of distributing about 800 copies of the Bible or parts of it, and 2000 tracts since our arrival in Egypt; about two months ago. In Upper Egypt, where a great part of these have been distributed, there was before scarcely a single copy of the word of God, except such as had been copied out with the pen.—The Copts often come to purchase the Testament, and kiss it, in token of love and reverence.—Will not our Christian friends in Charleston pray for a blessing on these Testaments, on those who have received them, and on those who have distributed them?"

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The London Itinerant Society, for introducing Sunday Schools and the Preaching of the Gospel in defective villages within fifteen (formerly ten) miles of London, held its 26th Annual Meeting the 12th of May.

The report stated that the Lord had made the Society the honoured instrument of training up and introducing to this work no less than 48 of his public servants, whom he had since employed in various parts of the world. Some in the south Sea Islands, in New Zealand, and India; whilst the rest are labouring at home, either as stated pastors, or in the service of the Home Missionary Society, and which Society chiefly owes its origin to some valuable and zealous brethren in connection with the London Itinerant Society. That the preachers and teachers are gratuitously engaged from Sabbath to Sabbath in proclaiming the unsearchable riches of Christ to hundreds of immortal souls; many of whom but for the labours of the institution, might never have heard of the glorious Gospel of God.

Madagascar.—In April 1822, about 4000 females from a northern district, came near the royal residence and demanded that the English missionaries be killed or delivered up to them. The King ordered 4 of the principal instigators to be put to death, and thus quelled the tumult. The king had begun to conform to English customs.

Continental Society, Eng.—The object of this association is, to propagate religious knowledge on the continent. During the last year they gained access to the south of France, and established meetings among Jews, Catholics, and nominal Protestants. The circulation of the Bible proceeds, notwithstanding opposition! and it is supporting doctrinal truths. In the north of France, 300 souls had been converted through the labors of one active minister. In Germany, the Bible was working its way; but the missionaries had not yet gained access to Spain. In France, the Society had employed the book hawkers; and there made them vendors of the scriptures, instead of corrupt trash.

Seamen's cause in Baltimore.—We learn from the Seaman's Magazine, that a meeting for Seamen was opened on board a vessel at Fell's point, on the Sabbath May 11th. It received encouragement, and meetings have been held on Sabbath afternoons since. The formation of a Bethel Union Society is contemplated, and a system of regular operation will be adopted. One gentleman has given the use of a large sail-loft, and procured a flag. Another has offered a suitable lot for a Mariner's Church, if funds should be procured to erect one. The Surveyor of the port permitted the custom-house barge to be used, for carrying preachers, &c., to the vessels where meetings were held. On the first sabbath, the four bargemen received \$1 for their services; on the next, they agreed thereto go gratuitously. Many tracts have been distributed at the meetings. A stated preacher is much needed.

Seamen in Philadelphia.—Preparations are making for erecting a Mariner's Church. A lot of ground has been purchased for the purpose.

Port of London Society.—There is now scarcely a Port in Great Britain where the gospel is not now preached to seamen, and they hear with eagerness. Numerous instances of conversion from the basest vices, have followed the labors of the Association. Libraries are strongly recommended to be formed on board trading vessels. Ministers of all sects and of "good report" are permitted to engage in these labors of love.

Bible Society.—An auxiliary to the American Bible Society, was formed at New-Haven, Conn. July 22d. W. W. Woolsey, Esq., Rev. Mr. Ross, and Rev. Mr. Matthews were present from New-York, as delegates of the Parent Society, and addressed the meeting very ably.

Kennebec Bible Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society in July, it was voted to invite persons in each town within the county of Kennebec to form themselves into societies for the express purpose of keeping on hand in each town copies of the Bible and Testament for sale. Such societies when formed, will be supplied from the County Society.

The donations to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, credited in the August Herald, amount to \$4,926, 65, beside \$365 received as Legacies, and donations in clothing, provision, books, &c.

Revival.—The "Family Visitor" mentions a recent religious excitement in Buckingham County, Va., the fruits of which are 32 hopeful converts, and many others are under solemn concern. Mr. Alley and Mr. Venable are the preachers on that Circuit.

In Greenville, N. Y. 60 were propounded for admission to the church about the 1st of July, and the work of God continues. Favorable appearances are observed in the vicinity.

The Revival in Boston and Charlestown, continues, notwithstanding the unfavorable season of the year, and the necessary absence of the Pastors of the three Churches which have been most favored, for the recovery of their health and exhausted strength. 48 persons were admitted to Park-Street Church and 20 to the Union Church in June last; 21 to the Old South Church in July; 34 to the first Church in Charlestown in June, and 11 in July. 45 now stand propounded for Park Street Church, 30 are approved for admission to the Old South Church, and 12 or more to the Union Church, in Sept. next. Indications of the silent but powerful operation of the Holy Spirit are daily seen, in conviction and conversion.—While we are grateful for the prayers of Christians abroad, we would affectionately request their continuance—for they may be assured that in due time, they and we shall reap, if we faint not.

REVIVAL IN CHARLESTON, S. C. As we mentioned some weeks since, that special operations of the Spirit of God were manifested in an unusual degree in this city, our readers are probably looking for further information upon this interesting subject. We are happy in being able to state that the evidence is accumulating, and abundantly satisfactory, that it is a genuine work of God. Its progress has been so silent as to render the possibility of its being a mere excitement, and in many instances convincing. It has been deep, without any extraordinary means, as to assure us they were produced by the Holy Spirit. The Churches which have joined in a greater or less degree in this work, are the Second Baptist, the First Independent (Circular Ch.), the Methodist, the German Lutheran, and the Presbyterian. Meetings for prayer, full and solemn. Seasons of fasting and abstinence, among Christians, have been particularly interesting, and a considerable number have been added to the churches. [Southern Intel.]

Canada.—There are a multitude of Irish emigrants arriving in Montreal. It is stated that more than 4,000 hundred arrived in three steam boats from Quebec, and that the British Government supports an Agent in Ireland, who is authorized to give a passage, and pay the necessary expenses of all the Irish poor, who will emigrate to Canada. The Pox is spreading in these Provinces, and no persons are allowed to enter Eastport, Me. from the Province, without reporting themselves to the Selectmen.

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MISSSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder,

SIR.—A writer in your last paper, has asserted, that Mr. Fisk, the missionary to Jerusalem, is supported by the people of Charleston, S. C. This a mistake. Mr. Fisk is supported by a Society formed for the purpose in Savannah, Geo. The same writer, also, mentions the fact, that Mr. Goodell is supported by New-York, in such a manner as to imply, that the Society in New-York supports but one of the missionaries to Western Asia. The fact is, that the "Palestine Missionary Association," in New-York, has engaged to support not only the Rev. Wm. Goodell, but also the Rev. Isaac Edd. I deem it of some importance that these mistakes, though apparently trifling, be corrected. By so doing, you will oblige several friends of missions. R.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

"A CONSTANT READER" is received, but cannot be admitted for many obvious reasons. A communication of such a nature ought to be made directly to the officers of the Society in question, with the true name of the author. The evils of which complaint is made, if they exist, cannot be remedied by being published—and besides, the remedies proposed are already in operation, & ever have been since the organization of the Society.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

News from Spain.—Accounts to the 22d of June, have been received in Philadelphia.—At a meeting of the Cortes, on the 11th of June at Seville, it was voted that the King be removed to Cadiz.—His Majesty replied to the Committee, that neither his conscience nor the love of eleven millions of his subjects allowed him to leave Seville. The President of the Committee replied that the conscience of his Majesty was not responsible. The King only added, "I have spoken," and retired. The Cortes then resolved, that the case of moral incompetency had occurred in the King, and that a Regency be appointed to remove him. The King was accordingly removed, on the 12th of June, under military escort.

On the 11th of June, an Irish General, and 13 others, were committed to prison, on suspicion of treason against the Constitutional Government.

On the 12th, soon after the departure of the King, the populace rose and committed the most horrid excesses. They sacked houses; robbed and stripped naked, persons of both sexes; and bid defiance to the few battalions left to maintain order.

The King arrived at Cadiz, on the 16th, and was congratulated, on his arrival, in the name of the inhabitants. The sounds repeated in innumerable acclamations, were those most dear to every good Spaniard, to independence and liberty.

The Cortes assembled at Cadiz, on the 18th of June, and 88 members answered to their names. At the first meeting the Regency was dissolved, and the King reinstated. The General in chief of Abisbal's army with his men reached Cadiz by forced marches, on the 16th; was fired upon, by the multitude from the streets and houses; routed them without loss, and restored order.—The Government received information on the 21st of June, that the French were to enter Cadiz the day before. Measures were adopted by the Government to defend the island. There was no indication of discord or flexibility in the Cortes.

Suicide by the Secretary at War.—At Cadiz, on the 18th, the Minister of War, Don Stanislaus Sanchez Salvador was found dead with his throat cut. The reason assigned in a note written by himself was that life was becoming every day more insupportable to him.

A letter dated Cadiz, June 18th, states that the French had advanced as far as Cordova without firing a shot, and would probably with the same facility as in 1810, present themselves before Cadiz, with this difference, that they would not have conquered the country.

Cadiz was thronged with people. Provisions were very scarce, and had advanced 50 per cent. Every thing, even Colonial produce, was permitted to be imported.

Spanish Cause in England.—In the Freeman's Journal is a detailed account of a great meeting which is spoken of as one of the most interesting and important ever held in the city of London. It was the object of the meeting to aid the Spanish nation in their struggle with France. Sir James McIntosh, Mr. Brougham and Lord Erskine, were present and spoke. There were also present many noblemen and gentlemen of the greatest respectability, whose names are given. The meeting was crowded, and the spirit that reigned in the speeches, and in the reception of them indicated great sympathy in the cause of Spain.

Frigtugal.—It is stated in the Philadelphia Observer, on the authority of a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that there has been a reaction in Portugal, and that the King had fled to the frontiers of Spain, and that the peasantry and the farmers, constituting the great body of the nation are decidedly in favor of the Constitutional system.

Maracaybo.—Curacao papers to the 5th of July, give the particulars of the capture and recapture of Maracaybo. The Columbians from the squadron, entered the town, when Morales was absent. The inhabitants and a few troops retired to Vigia, where they were joined by 4 companies of the regiment, Cassadores del General, and were led back, and entered the town, in the evening, at the point of the bayonet. On the 17th, Gen. Morales with the main body of the army and two other Divisions entered Maracaybo without resistance, the Columbians retired after having greatly injured the town.

The Pirates.—The capture of two piratical schooners by Lt. Watson, mentioned in our last, is not only confirmed, but many particulars are furnished, by a later arrival at Norfolk, shewing that it was a most gallant action. It was on the same spot where Lt. Allen fell.

From Havana.—Havana papers to the 14th of July, have been received in Charleston, which contain news from Madrid papers to the 1st of June, and from Corunna to the 8th, by which it appears that the defection of Abisbal from the patriots cause has not diminished the ardor and confidence of the Constitutionalists.

It is also stated, that Cuba is looking with extreme solicitude to Spain, and if the Constitutional Government should be subverted, the Island would probably declare itself independent. The Governor has been publicly called upon by the city authorities to declare, whether he would support the Constitution, and the evasive answer, which he gave, was cause of great dissatisfaction.

On the 12th ult. all the regular troops at Havana went into quarters.

From the 31st of October, 1820, to the 10th of September, 1821, twenty-six vessels containing 6415 slaves entered the port of Havana, and the Government took no notice of them.

A letter from Havana, dated July 20th, stated that the fever raged there alarmingly.

South America.—All the Republics have declared themselves in favor of the emancipation of Slaves. Colombia has provided by law, that all children born since the Revolution shall be free at the age of 18.

Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.—The Small Pox is spreading in these Provinces, and no persons are allowed to enter Eastport, Me. from the Province, without reporting themselves to the Selectmen.

Canada.—There are a multitude of Irish emigrants arriving in Montreal. It is stated that more than 4,000 hundred arrived in three steam boats from Quebec, and that the British Government supports an Agent in Ireland, who is authorized to give a passage, and pay the necessary expenses of all the Irish poor, who will emigrate to Canada.

Egypt.—Mr. Wolf, the Jewish missionary, has proposed to the Bashaw of Egypt, (and the Bashaw has accepted the proposal) to establish a school near Cairo, on the new system adopted in England. The Bashaw asks that the teachers may be located at his Lyceum, and insists that they be gentlemen and men of science.

Port Au Prince.—The Rev. Mr. Paul of Boston, when he first arrived was not permitted to preach, though he was treated with great politeness. A late report, however, is more favorable, and it is hoped that he will gain the object of his mission.

Suicide.—The proportionate number of suicides in London and Paris has been of late a subject of warm discussion. The following estimate and comparison is believed to be accurate.

Population. Suicides. Proportion.

Paris, 700,000 300 .42 in 1000 London, 1,000,000 200 .20 in 1000

Suicide has at times, appeared to prevail epidemically. In 1806, sixty suicides were committed at Rouen, during the months of June and July, which had been extremely hot and moist; much commercial distress had occurred at the same time. In July and August, of the same year, three hundred suicides were committed at Copenhagen; the same causes likewise prevailing. In 1793, thirteen hundred suicides took place at Versailles. [Medical Recorder.]

DOMESTIC.

Important.—The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed a law requiring the overseers of the poor, to make annual returns, of the names & ages of the paupers, in their respective towns, with the expenses of each, the cause of their inability to support themselves, as idiocy, distraction, age, infirmity of body or mind, intemperance or other vicious habits.

Duties on Auctions.—Seventy thousand dollars have been paid from this source into the Treasury of Pennsylvania during the last year, by the city of Philadelphia.

Niagara Falls.—The whole fall between the Chippewa and Lake Ontario is 307 feet. It is proposed to form a water communication around the falls, connecting the Lake, Erie and Ontario, at \$100,000 expense.

Rochester, N. Y.—The increase of this flourishing village, containing 3731 inhabitants, has been 3000 since 1814. It now contains 65 stores; 18 lawyers, 11 physicians, D schools, and 572 houses. In 1812, there was not a village there.

Health of the Cities.—In New Orleans, the Report of the Board of Health, for the first week in July, gives the deaths of several gentlemen from the Northern and Middle States.

In Savannah, during the week ending the 12th of July, there were only four deaths of fever.

In Baltimore, week ending July 22d, deaths total 65, fever 4.

In Philadelphia, week ending July 19th, deaths total 126 Cholera Morbus 34, fevers 10.

In New York, week ending July 19th, total 89, fevers 6.

In all the Cities, Malignant fevers none—with the exception perhaps of New Orleans.

Effects of Lightning.—In Wilmington, N. C. July 19, the house of Gen. Jones was struck with lightning. A black man and boy, who were the only persons in the house, escaped without material injury. This is the fourth or fifth time the same house has been struck with lightning, in the last six years. Would it not be greatly wise to attach a conductor to this house?

In Elizabeth City, N. C. during a thunder storm a few weeks since, after a long drought, the electric fluid seemed to fill the whole town with a blaze of fire. It struck a stable and killed a horse; knocked down several persons, and stunned many others; and was heard by many persons in different parts of the city, like the crackling of fixed air escaping from a corked bottle.

In Beverly, Mass., August 4th, Mrs. Deborah Carrico, aged 40, was killed by lightning. The electric fluid came through the chamber floor, after descending the chimney, and struck the deceased, who was standing at the closet door, on the head, and killed her instantly. Another lady in the same room was wholly uninjured. In all probability the life of the deceased would have been saved by a conductor on the chimney. How long before the inhabitants of our country will use this defence, against terrific and destructive lightning?

Two barns, one in Lexington, and the other in East-Bridgewater were consumed by lightning on the same evening, Monday August 4th. In the latter, the remains of a man were found, who is ascertained to have been a poor traveller.

Dueling.—Joshua Barton, Esq. District Attorney of the United States, in Missouri, was shot, in a duel, at St. Louis, June 30th, by Thomas C. Rector. "In him," says the Republican, "Missouri has lost one of her ablest and worthiest citizens. The members of the bar, at St. Louis, is voted to wear a wreath, on the left arm for thirty days, in memory of the dead." When praise is thus bestowed upon the duellist, and his death is lamented with such public tokens of respect, how shall the murderous practice be disengaged?

The Missionary Wheel.—In Hartford, Conn. for the purpose of giving ladies, who may have leisure, an opportunity to spin for the benefit of missions, is respectfully noticed and generally approved in the political papers. Perhaps this simple design, like the missionary field, will become a source of great revenue to the cause of missions.

Death by Fighting.—Three instances of murder are mentioned the last Palladium from fighting. One at the Yellow Spring in Pennsylvania, one in Montreal, and one in Chambly, Canada.

In Troy, N. Y. a Robber in leaping from a window of a chamber in the second story of a house, in which he was discovered while robbing the trunk of his room fellow, came down upon a perfect fence, and was so mangled, that he will probably die.

Council Bluffs.—Fourteen men have been killed, and nine wounded, out of seventy five, composing Gen. Ashley's exploring party, near Council Bluffs, by the Ricarca Indians. Col. Laven-

worth is in pursuit of the Indians.

Another mail robber pardoned.—The President of the United States has just pardoned Henry C. Turner, who was sentenced to eight years imprisonment in Georgia, for robbing the mail. This is the third or fourth mail robber, who has been pardoned recently by the President. The time for which they were sentenced had not half expired. It is made a serious and very important question in the public prints, what will be the effect of this policy.

It is also stated, that Cuba is looking with extreme solicitude to Spain, and if the Constitutional Government should be subverted, the Island would probably declare itself independent. The Governor has been publicly called upon by the city authorities to declare, whether he would support the Constitution, and the evasive answer, which he gave, was cause of great dissatisfaction.

On the 12th ult. all the regular troops at Havana went into quarters.

From the 31st of October, 1820, to the 10th of September, 1821, twenty-six vessels containing 6415 slaves entered the port of Havana, and the Government took no notice of them.

Boat for passing Rapids.—A boat has been lately invented which draws itself up Rapids. The plan is this: From an anchor which is cast at the head of the rapids, a rope is passed to a windlass in the boat. This windlass is on a shaft which passes across the boat. On each end of this shaft are water wheels, which are turned with power according to the rapidity of the current. The turning of these water wheels winds the rope on the windlass, diminishes its length, and thus draws the boat. The boat has been found by an experiment of Mr. Clark, to ascend half as fast again

POET'S CORNER.

For the Boston Recorder.

HAPPINESS.

Where blooms the flower of brilliant hue,
Desired by many—found by few—
Which, 'mid the search of thousand eyes,
Lies hid the flower of PARADISE?

I heard the wise its charms declare;
Broad were its leaves—it's colours fair:
I wished—I longed to find the prize—
The silken flower of PARADISE.

The sun had veiled his face with clouds,
And darkness hid the thronging crowds,
Still, far around, I heard their cries
For the fair flower of PARADISE.

Then I despaired to find the bloom
Amidst the dreary—cheerless gloom,
When suddenly my ravished eyes
Met the bright flower of PARADISE.

Raptured I gazed, but gazed not long,
For, turning from the rushing throng,
Eager I seized the enchanting prize—
The flower which blooms in PARADISE.

Now let the world her charms display,
Their nature is to fade away;
This bloom shall flourish in the skies—
A lovely flower of PARADISE.

GREEN MOUNTAIN BARD.

MISCELLANY.

Communicated for the Boston Recorder.
MEMOIRS OF REV. HENRY RALSTON AND
MISS LUCINDA PARKS,
In three Letters from Mrs. Morton to her Daughter—Founded on fact.

THIRD LETTER.—Concluded.

In the succeeding night, she was much distressed by coagulated phlegm, which rendered respiration painful and laborious. In the morning her physician prescribed something to throw off the offensive matter, which excited convulsions her feeble nature could hardly sustain.—Observing Mr. R. much distressed, she made a motion for him to leave the chamber. After suffering much she was relieved by expectoration.—When it was over, her mother said to her, "you have had a severe time of love, and very distressing." "Yes, my dear mother," she replied, "sin and sorrow are wedded together, they cannot be separated. I shall cease to suffer when I cease to sin. Oh what an evil is sin! It is the pregnant source of all the evils we can feel or fear in this or the world to come. The eternal God himself cannot make a sinner (continuing such) happy. But O, that precious Saviour! His name is Jesus—for he saves his people from their sins.—This may well be termed a great salvation." It was with difficulty she expressed herself, and we desired her to refrain from speaking, and try to get some sleep—she complied, and soon fell asleep and continued so, except at short intervals, for several hours, and appeared to be much refreshed when she awoke.

After being raised up in her bed, she looked upon Mr. R., (who had seated himself by her,) with a sweet heavenly smile, and said, "it is extremely painful my dear friend, to see you suffer so much in consequence of my illness." "Who (returned he) who, that has not an heart of adamant, could see so much loveliness in distress, and not be melted into sympathy? How then can I sustain the sight, with a consciousness that my sins are the procuring cause of all you suffer? Yes, my lovely girl, it is for my sins you are thus chastened, afflicted and laid low. But for me, your life might have been protracted, and you continued to bless your friends, and to have been the joy and solace of their lives."

"Had you, my friend," returned Lucinda, "adopted the plural instead of the personal pronoun, I could readily assent to your statement. Undoubtedly our sins have procured for us the evils we suffer. Had our affections been under proper regulation, we might have escaped the pang of an early separation. Let us unite in adoring that infinite wisdom which can extract good from evil, and cause the bitter root of adversity to yield the peaceable fruits of righteousness. My blessed Saviour, by a divine chemistry has extracted from the sorrows of my heart, an antidote for the diseases of my soul. He has spread a dense cloud over my delightful prospects of temporal felicity, that he might open to my view, the glories of the heavenly paradise. He has improved the anguish of disappointed hopes, as a scourge, to drive me from earth to heaven—from the arms of an endeared lover, to the bosom of infinite love. The process has indeed been severe, but there has been no more of severity in it than infinite wisdom and infinite love knew to be necessary, to accomplish their designs in my favor. Nor will a God of infinite benevolence suffer any evil to exist in the Universe—but his wonder-working power will make productive of a greater Good."

Poor Mr. Ralston could only bow assent to sentiments from which his present feelings revolted. In the course of the day, Mr. R. speaking of the kindness of his people—mentioned several instances, in which they had manifested their affection and respect for him, in a manner peculiarly grateful to his feelings. "Oh Mr. Ralston," said Lucinda, "I pray you may be made a rich and lasting blessing to that dear affectionate people. I cannot doubt that departed spirits often visit their native earth on errands full of love.—We are told angels are ministering spirits to the heirs of salvation,—and why may we not suppose the spirits of just men made perfect, are employed in similar kind offices for their surviving friends and others? Indeed we know little of the feelings and employments of those happy spirits. But at the present moment it is hard to conceive that the fervent desire I now feel that my dear friend may be faithful and successful in the ministry, and which will dictate one of my last petitions in the body, will not also remain with my spirit, when it takes its flight to the upper world, and that I shall, in an unembodied state, rejoice to see him earnestly engaged in gathering precious souls into the fold of Christ."

She was now much exhausted, and continued silent sometime. She then said, "none knows the worth of an immortal soul but he who formed it; and we may judge how highly he estimates it, by the stupendous price he paid for its redemption. Oh what unspeakable horrors seized my own soul when it stood trembling on the brink of eternal perdition! Had it possessed thousands of worlds, it would have given them all, to purchase an escape from the tremendous gulf.—But worlds are light when placed in the scale with immortal souls."

Here she paused, unable to proceed, and we begged her to desist speaking. But, she said, I must speak, and proceeded to say, "In proportion to the imperfect knowledge I have acquired of the worth of souls, so are my conceptions of the importance of the gospel ministry. Oh my dear friend, (continued she) magnify your office. Consider what it is to be an ambassador of the King of kings—it is to be a co-worker with God—to labor in the same work in which his glorious Son labored with such intense ardour, as to suffice his sacred body with a bloody sweat, and subject it to the excruciating pangs of a painful and violent death!

"On my dearest friend, (added she, with clasped hands & the most moving pathos,) I pray that you may form such an estimation of the magnitude the work to which you are devoted, as shall constrain you to say, with the blessed Paul, of all your present trials and all the subsequent sorrows of life. None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear to me," &c.

She could proceed no farther, but fell back in swoon, or fainting fit, which was of a more

death-like appearance, and of longer continuance than any she had had before. Indeed we thought her really dying several times. This was towards the close of the day, and she continued very low through the night, speaking only in a low whisper. She, however, revived in the morning, and was able to speak in an audible, but low and feeble voice. Her mother said to her, "you have suffered much this night my dear child." "Yes," she answered, "but I suffer necessarily as a sinner; my blessed Saviour suffered voluntarily, and gave his flesh for the life of the world. Oh, (continued she) when I attempt to draw a parallel between my dear Saviour's sufferings and my own I measure lose a sense of the latter, while I contemplate with grief, yet with wonder and adoration, the price he paid for my redemption."

Your dear father came in (as was his usual practice) in the morning, to pray with our dear afflicted friends. (Mr. Ralston could not be persuaded to perform this service at any time. His constant refusal was distressing to Lucinda.) Upon your father's inquiry of Lucinda respecting her present state, she replied, "Oh, my dear uncle, I have entered the valley of the shadow of death! and a dark and dreary passage should I find it, were it not illuminated by refreshing beams from the Sun of Righteousness. I desire you, my dear sir, to abound much in praise and thanksgiving to God on my behalf, and pray that his rod and staff may still support and comfort me, quite through this dark, toilsome passage; and that my most merciful Saviour would receive my spirit, and permit it to be with him where he is, to behold his glory and dwell in his presence a monument of his rich redeeming grace." She likewise dictated some petitions for her dear mother and distressed lover.

In the course of the day, her mother and Mr. R. sitting by her, she looked from one to the other in a most affectionate manner, then said, in a low feeble voice, "May I now, in imitation of my dying Saviour, commit my dear mother to my beloved friend, as he committed his to his disciple? Will you, my dear Henry, be a son to my dear bereaved mother? Will you give her a place in your filial affections, a place now vacated by the death of your own dear mother? What that precious saint was to you, such has my mother been to me." Mr. Ralston replied, "Yes my love, I will to the utmost of my power comply with your every request in favour of your dear mother. I shall ever consider it a privilege to enjoy her society, and promote her happiness." After a short interval, she again made an exertion to speak to her mother and said, "My dear mother, you have long considered my dear Henry as a son, but now I pray you to give him a larger share of your maternal affections; I know you participate largely in his sufferings, and your heart overflows with compassion and tender sympathy with him, while you witness the silent expressions of that deep sorrow of heart which language cannot utter. Oh my dear mother, pour out your soul in prayer for him—pray the divine Saviour not to leave him comfortless, but beg him to come and take up his abode with him, and give him that peace which the world cannot give nor take away. I have experienced the efficacy of your prayers, my dear, my dearest mother. Oh pray for my Henry as you have prayed for me—think of the sacred office he sustains—think of his awful responsibility. But I cannot proceed—may the divine spirit be in you, a spirit of prayer and supplication for him and yourself."

She never spoke more but in a low whisper.—She intimated a desire that your father might be called in just at the close of the day, to pray with her once more. After prayer she put his hand to her lips, and thanked him and said, "His grace will be sufficient for thee." She said to her mother, with a sweet heavenly smile, "Be comforted my dear mother, I am going to my Saviour." She said to me, "I am sinking, my dear aunt, our part is painful, but our meeting will be joyful." She whispered a dying farewell, a charge, a warning, or blessing, to her nurses and all around her. Mr. Ralston was constantly by her, and she often whispered to him. She ceased speaking after midnight, but appeared rational. Her countenance was more than placid. After we supposed her dying, she opened her eyes, looking round upon us with a sweet affectionate smile, waved her handkerchief, and closed her eyes to open them no more—continued sinking, as in a fainting fit, until without a groan or a struggle, she breathed out her spirit into the arms of her Saviour.

Mr. Ralston had left her only at short intervals, for more than twenty-four hours, and probably had not slept at all during the whole time, and taken very little food. This, with the strenuous exertions he made to curb his feelings in Lucinda's presence, had fully exhausted him. He sat on the side of her bed, with his hands in his, an hour or two previous to her death, and when he perceived a total cessation of the pulse, and that she ceased to breath, he heaved a deep groan, and exclaimed, "Oh! she is gone," and fell over senseless on the bed. He was removed to another chamber, and a physician called. He soon recovered from his swoon, but with such violent nervous agitations, that we were apprehensive they would result in convulsion fits. Those agitations however, subsided by morning, but his intellect appeared much disordered. Sometimes he was sensible his beloved Lucinda was gone, & made most grievous lamentations—at others he was urgent to go to her chamber, he must see her, know how she was, and administer something for her relief. Some of his expressions respecting himself, were alarming and distressing. After many fruitless attempts, we prevailed with him to take some light food, and soon after, to our great relief, he fell asleep and slept, (but not quietly) several hours. When he awoke he appeared rational, but most disconsolate—did not incline to converse at all, or pay any attention to those around him. Your dear father whose heart was tenderly affected by his sufferings, attempted to draw him into conversation but did not succeed.

Lucinda's precious remains were now arrayed in the habiliments of the dead. The face was less emaciated than other parts of the body, and the expression of the countenance was soothing and comforting to her mourning friends; it might be truly said, "Beauterous in death the lovely rump." Mr. Ralston wished to be conducted to the corpse, and the appearance was so natural and pleasant, we hoped it would soothe, rather than increase his distress.

My sister and myself accompanied him. When the door was opened, and the corpse presented to view, he salled back, and with a heavy groan sunk upon a chair. My dear sister, with a sorrowful heart and streaming eyes, drew up a chair and seating herself by him, putting her arm around him, laid his head on her bosom, saying, "My dear son, (for as such I must ever regard you) what can I, what would I not do to assuage your grief. Do not my dear thus abandon yourself to excessive unavailing sorrow. O that you could say, in the spirit of your suffering Saviour, 'The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it.' " He clasped her hand, and pressed it to his lips, but made no reply. I now went forward and uncovered the face of the corpse, while he, with a slow tremulous step, advanced, and bowing over it with clenched hands, and uttermost distress. He spoke not, neither did he weep. Deep sighs and groans were all his pent-up grief would permit him to utter. He kissed the face repeatedly, and clasping the clay cold hands pressed them to his lips. We at length persuaded him, though with much reluctance to leave the chamber. I now returned home, spent and exhausted, by witnessing and deeply participating in such a variety of sorrows.

Your father called in the evening & prayed with the family. Mr. Ralston being present, thanked him after prayers for his intercession in his behalf, but complained that the character & government of God were shrouded from his view by impene-

trable darkness, a darkness which excited terror. He informed your father, that it was his wish to leave — in the morning—he hoped it would not be thought to indicate disrespect or coolness of affection for the living or the dead, if he wished to excuse himself from attending the funeral obsequies, for indeed his mind was in such an enfeebled, broken state, that he did not think he could possibly attend those solemnities with decency and decorum. Nor could such deep sorrows as his endure the gaze of an unfeeling multitude. He further wished your father to consult Mrs. Parks on the expediency of leaving her, all circumstances considered. He did so, & they both thought proper to accede to his proposal, for they themselves were full of apprehensions for him, in reference to this trying scene. They accordingly made arrangements for his departure. Dr.

kindly offered to take him in his chaise, and attend him through the journey. He was in the chamber with the corpse at an early hour, and continued there until called to breakfast of which he partook very lightly. We called in the morning to unite in prayer once more with our dear sorrowful friend. Especially did we wish to present our united supplications for him who might be emphatically styled *The mourner*. His natural and acquired abilities, (far above mediocrity) promising extensive celebrity and usefulness in the ministry—the harmony and affection of his people, together with his present afflicted and alarming situation, were uniformly sufficient interest every tender feeling of the heart, and excite to fervent and importunate prayer in his behalf.—The chaise was at the door at the close of the prayer, and he prepared to enter it. He seemed reluctant to depart, and to be struggling with something within, which he wanted but could not obtain language to express. He finally approached my sister, drew his arm around her, and laid his head on her bosom a moment, then grasping her hand and pressing it to his lips, bid her a speechless adieu. He likewise took a very affectionate leave of your father and myself, but uttered not a word.

Thus he left us with hearts overflowing with affectionate tenderness, and painful anxieties for his future destiny.

The funeral solemnities were attended the next day by a large concourse of people. Your dear father preached from the text Lucinda had chosen for the occasion, which was the 13th and 14th verses of the 103 Psalm. *"Like as a father pitith his children so the Lord pitith them that fear him. For he inviteth our frame, he rembereth we are dust."*

She was undoubtedly lead to make this choice with special reference to her disconsolate lover, and affectionate mother. She likewise desired him to preach a sermon to young people, from Job 14, 12th verse. *"Man who is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down, he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not."* She also mentioned several particulae, on which she wished him to

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creature which can be found only in the Creator. He informed your father, that it was his wish to recover them to himself. Hence it seems to be the language of all his dispositions. *"My son, give me thy heart, give me thy affections, love me supremely—and I in return will give thee myself, and make thee an object of my complacency and delight. There is no being, my son, in existence but myself, who can fill an immortal soul, and satisfy its unbounded desires. I have made ample provision for the support of thy body, and formed a rich variety of pleasurable objects to gratify its several senses. But there is nothing in those gross materials congenial with an immortal mind, and it must forever experience the torment of hunger and thirst, and the raging of unatisfied desires, until it seeks and obtains its appropriate food and nourishment, which is spiritual and divine, such as I have provided, and I only can bestow. Come then my son, leave the dry husks and vanities of the world, and return to thy father's house. My arms are open to receive thee. My table is richly furnished for thy entertainment and an abundance of all thy soul can desire, shall be given thee at thy request.*

Such my dear child is the language of infinite love to poor wandering, self destroying sinners; and as far as we comply with the invitation of the Saviour, we enjoy peace and rest to our souls. I trust, my dear child, you know experimentally something of this heavenly peace—but labor to know more of it. Be daily listening to your Shepherd's voice, and follow him—not afar off, as Peter did, who stumbled and fell, but keep near him, that you may walk in his light, and escape the snares of your invisible enemies are continually spreading in your path, to entangle your feet and retard your progress. I pray that your path may be like the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day. That you may be strengthened, settled, established, and built up in the most holy faith is the daily prayer of your affectionate mother.

NOTE.—Mr. Ralston never recovered the tone of his mind, but was subjected through life to a partial mental derangement. Incapable of performing but little for the benefit of himself or others. He lived many years in this state of mental imbecility, but is now dead. He was fond of the society of clergymen, and was gratified if he could do them any little service, such as sending or carrying them scions of fruit trees, flowering shrubs, seeds, and the like. He was peaceful and inoffensive in his demeanour, and manifested a reverential regard to the ordinances and institutions of religion, frequently attended meetings, &c. The writer is ignorant of the circumstances attending his death, as it took place in a distant part of the country—which is a subject of regret, as he might then discover how far religion had maintained an ascendancy in his mind. The writer had a short interview with him some years previous to his death. He was then upon a pedestrian journey from his connexion to a distant part of the country, where it was understood he chiefly resided. He was a large well proportioned man, with a regular set of features, but appeared like "greatness in ruins." He was handsomely dressed in black broadcloth, a color at that time worn by none but clergymen and gentlemen in mourning. He mentioned having a sister much younger than himself, who with her husband treated him with all possible kindness in his late visit, and were urgent with him to make their house his home and constant residence—but observed he could not continue long in the place where the scene of his former sufferings was ever present to his view. He related his woe-brought tale with much feeling and many tears. With other particulars, he mentioned his never preaching but once after Lucinda's death, and that he lacked some days of being twenty one years of age when he was ordained and settled in the ministry.

DEAF AND DUMB.

Specimens of Composition from Pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford.—From the 7th Annual Report.

BY A YOUNG LADY NEARLY 22 YEARS OF AGE.

A description of my native place.

Peterborough in the state of New-Hampshire is a village. My father's house stands on the little hill. His house is adjacent to the two cottages. The land is generally hilly, but some level, and the soil is well cultivated and fertile. The principal productions are corn, rye, oats, flax, vegetables and fruits. Wheat is not well raised. The climate is delightful & salubrious, but it is changeable and severely cold and considerably hot. There are three blacksmith's shops, two mills, one paper mill, two dying shops, two weaver's manufactures, four shops, two woolen factories, three cotton factories and one oil manufacture. There are two places for public worship, one of them is a baptist church which is built of brick and it is large enough, and another is a presbyterian church and it is made of wood and is old. My father's house is visible from the mountain which is situated on the western side of P. It is called the Monadnock which is about three thousand, two hundred and fifty-four feet above the level of the sea. It is covered with many stones, and some person engraved several of the stones on the summit of the mountain. I do not know what words they contain. Several of the inhabitants ascend the summit of the mountain when they like to view the prospect of the country. Most of them live by their own labour, and they are hospitable and industrious. They treat the strangers with politeness and warm reception. There are very few negroes.

What are the ornaments of the female character? Modesty, humility and discretion are the principal ornaments of the female youth, without them all her other intellectual accomplishments are not much valuable. Modesty is the source of much happiness, peace and cheerfulness. Attention and knowledge of the world are necessary to promote the good improvement of her mind. She should be very mild, affable and amiable in her manners. She should treat the people with politeness, kindness, sociability and cordial reception. It is her duty to do well the management of the house without habits of heedlessness, & also to be affectionate and kind to her husband. It is her duty to be greatly affectionate towards her children and also to give much good advice to them. They should be well governed and educated by her.

A WALK IN THE FIELDS.

On a delightful and fine afternoon in summer, a girl asked her mother to permit her to go out in the distant field in order to gather the strawberries in a bowl. Her mother replied, "With pleasure." The girl took a bowl and went to the field. She found many of the strawberries which were mature among the grass of the field. She discovered the small nest lying on the grass. It contained several of the bird's eggs. She wished to take them in the bowl, and she resolved to do so. She jumped over the fence, and rambled through the beautiful grove with much pleasure. She found the hand-some curiosity of the wild flowers. She took these flowers. She went to a hill near a clear brook. She seated herself on the grass, with pleasure, to survey the prospect of the country.